



If Shoe Tongues Could Speak---

surely the most dignified appeal to your inherent good taste would be made by

INVICTUS SHOES

Because of the character of each component part and process of manufacture.

Because of the better judgment of those who determine Invictus styles and the materials whereof Invictus Shoes are made—

Because of their smartness and perfection of "finish"—
Because the "fellows" of unsold Invictus Shoes are giving service and obtaining appreciation in unstinted measure from delighted wearers—

These would be the just claims of the Invictus Shoe for YOUR consideration.

LET INVICTUS SHOES SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

J. V. BERSCHT

Agent for The Best Good Shoe

REMOVAL NOTICE

JONES BROS.

We are going to move into our new store on Railway Street, and in order to help us move we are going to give you bargains in everything starting on

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27th

and will continue until we move



PORK

WE are now ready to buy your **CATTLE** and **HOGS** and will guarantee to give you satisfaction in prices and attention. Don't forget that we solicit your business and will give you our best attention whether we buy or not.

N. WEICKER

Office east of R. R. track,
opposite Union Bank.

Phone 85

UNION BANK
OF CANADA

Bank by Mail and Save Long Drives

Mail us the cheques or cash you receive, with your Pass-book, which we will return with the Deposit credited. Then you can pay your bills by cheques, which we will honor, or if you want the cash yourself, send us a cheque in your own favor and we will forward the money by return mail.

Drop in and talk to the Manager about it.

DIDSBURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager
Carstairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Will You Help

In conversation with several citizens in town on the subject of what this district could do to assist in alleviating some of the distress and sorrow caused by the present serious conditions which exist in Europe today, and for which so many of our young men have left to do a patriot's duty for Canada in assisting the Empire, it was thought that if a fund was raised to be devoted to Canadian Red Cross work in Europe for the help of the sick and wounded in the present campaign that the public would gladly respond.

A committee composed of Mayor Atkins, T. W. Cuncannon, manager of the Union Bank, and H. E. Osmond will have charge of the funds subscribed which will be deposited in the Union Bank until such times as the committee think the fund should be closed and also get into touch with the headquarters of the Red Cross Society in Canada to place the funds in their hands.

All subscriptions will be acknowledged through the columns of this paper and deposited at the Union Bank. No sum will be considered too small for acceptance—The widow's mite will be appreciated just as much as the millionaire's million.

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. J. M. Hysmith was a week end visitor at Calgary.

Every person is requested to decorate their places of business and homes for Fair day.

Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Lowry of Moosejaw, Sask., are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Osmond.

Decorate, decorate, decorate, and make a bright appearance for the visitors to our flourishing little brick city.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. McKay and family of Bennington, Ont., were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. Youngs on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Hysmith of Sandpoint, Idaho, are spending a few weeks with Mrs. J. M. Hysmith.

Divine service is held in the English church twice a month. On the 2nd Sunday at 11 a.m. and on the 4th Sunday at 7.30 p.m.

Rev. L. P. Amacher will begin a series of sermons, next Sunday evening, on the mountains of the Bible. The subject next Sunday evening will be: "Mt. Ararat, or the Landing of the Ark."

Miss Bauer announces that during the fair she will show a few of the new fall, ready to wear hats. Also fancy plush-velvets and silks, August 27th and 28th. All are cordially invited to attend. Millinery parlors next door to Nixon's, Jeweler.

Geo. Mortimer has opened up an entirely new butcher shop in the Imperial restaurant building, opposite C.P.R. depot. George is one of our very old timers although only a young man, and it is to be hoped that he will receive his share of patronage. He guarantees all his meats and hopes that the public will give him a share of their support in his new store.

(Continued on last page)

Latest War News

Pekin, Aug. 25th.—The main Japanese army is landing near Tsing Tau while the Japanese and British fleets are co-operating outside the port.

London, August 25.—All Great Britain is roused as it never was before over the reverses in Belgium and public feeling shows that they will stick to their work with their usual bulldog tenacity.

Lord Kitchener, in his first speech as Minister of War, highly complimented the gallantry of the British troops in their first battle and stated that it may be necessary within a few months to continually maintain 40 divisions in the field.

London, Aug. 25.—A battle is in progress near Maubeuge on which the fate of the French nation depends.

Paris, Aug. 25.—A despatch says that the British cavalry gave battle to the German cavalry before Waterloo, at the foot of the famous Lion the sons of soldiers of Wellington and Blucher drew sabres on each other close to the inn.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 25.—It is officially announced that the Russian forces are advancing on a broad front in Prussia and Galicia. The Germans it is reported are retreating toward Konigsberg. In eastern Galicia the Russians have advanced to a distance of about 25 miles beyond the frontier.

SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES TO THE DIDSBURY PIONEER

Namur has fallen and is in the hands of the Germans.

Servian territory has been completely cleared of Austrians.

Russian forces are advancing rapidly through east Prussia.

Fierce fighting is taking place between Belgians and Germans near Ostend.

The Germans have retired from Brussels.

Battle of Drina 300,000 engaged, 15,000 killed, 30,000 wounded, 15,000 prisoners.

All Americans in Italy advised to return home.



LET US SHOULDER YOUR LUMBER TROUBLES

That's what we're here for. Any time you're in doubt as to what is the best material to use for certain classes of building, you can profit by our long experience.

And rest assured, you can rely upon our advice, too.

Our aim is to please you every time you buy here, and we confidently assure you, that grade for grade, and price for price, we can give you perfect satisfaction on any kind of Lumber and Building Material.

Nothing too large nor too small for us to take care of—one piece or a carload.

GALT COAL Hard Coal and Bricketts
Burns All Night always on hand

ATLAS LUMBER CO. LTD.
W. H. STARK, Manager

Fall Millinery Opening

Tue. and Wed., Sept. 1st and 2nd

All are cordially invited to attend

MISS M. BAUER, Milliner
Next Door to Nixon's Jewellery Shop

This range has a *burnished* top, a smooth polished surface easily kept bright.

McClary's Sask-alta

Range will retain its handsome appearance with very little care—no blacking required. See the McClary dealer.

"SOLD BY W. G. LIESEMER"

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, CALGARY

A High Class Residential and Day College for Boys and Young Men, Girls and Young Women

Opening of Fall Term: **TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9th, 1914**

BUSINESS CLASSES—Book-keeping, Stenography, Accountancy, Type-writing, etc.

MUSIC—Full Conservatory Course: Vocal, Instrumental and Theory.

ACADEMIC—Public and High School Grades. Preparation for the University and Teachers. Ladies College Course for Girls. French Conversation classes.

FINE ART—China Painting; Water Colors; Leather Work, Etc.

EXPRESSION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE—Dramatic Art, Public Speaking.

HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE.

For full information and Calendar apply to

Rev. GEORGE W. KERBY, B.A., D.D., Principal.

SUCCESS

Garbutt Business College of Calgary trains for success. It is affiliated with the Success Business Colleges at Winnipeg, Regina, Moose Jaw, Lethbridge and Vancouver. Enter any time. Write to F. G. Garbutt, President, for Booklet on Modern Education.

EDUCATION PAYS

The Farmers Harness Store

Will exchange some Harness and Harness Sundries for Cattle or Hogs. For particulars write or phone L. B. Shantz, Carstairs.

Typhoid Season Here

"SWAT THE FLY"

The time of year when typhoid fever is most prevalent is now here and it is up to every person to use a little common sense which will enable them to keep free from this dreaded preventable disease.

The attention of the public is called to the use of anti typhoid vaccine for the prevention of this disease which will confer immunity for eighteen months. The use of this vaccine must not be considered the only method for the prevention of typhoid, and its only use is not to interfere with ordinary sanitary methods.

Typhoid or enteric fever is a filth disease, and as such is avoidable by the careful exercise of cleanliness and good sanitary measures.

Remember that typhoid fever is contracted by introducing the germ into the mouth, and that this germ is usually carried by flies and dust.

A FEW HINTS

Preserve absolute cleanliness of your house and yard.

Have plenty of fresh air and sunlight in your house.

Have fly screens for all windows and doors to exclude flies, and fly papers to catch all those that obtain admission.

If you have an outside closet there should be a cover for the seat, and flies should be carefully excluded. Use chloride of lime in the pan or pit.

All garbage and kitchen refuse should be kept in covered cans until removed to the nuisance ground. Burn or bury such refuse if there is no nuisance ground, using chloride of lime as a disinfectant until it is properly disposed of.

If you have any suspicion of your

drinking water sterilize it by boiling or by the Nasmith-Graham method given below. The flat taste of cold boiled water may be removed by shaking it up (after cooling) in a large, clean bottle.

(The Nasmith-Graham method of sterilizing water is as follows: A level teaspoonful of chloride of lime should be rubbed into a teacup of water. This solution should be diluted with three cupfuls of water. Then add a teaspoonful of the whole quantity to each two gallon pail of drinking water. In ten minutes this will have destroyed all typhoid and dysentery-producing organisms in the water.)

Last but not least, notify the Medical Health officer at once if you have typhoid fever in the house or neighborhood and save yourself trouble.

Canada Helps Americans

A little incident whereby Canada helped the Americans in England is worthy of note. J. P. Morgan & Co. wanted to send a million dollars to London for the personal use of United States residents or tourists in Great Britain. It would take a long time to send this over in gold, and there would be much loss in paying the present costly insurance. Morgan therefore arranged to deposit this million of gold with the Dominion Treasury at Ottawa, and the Bank of England agreed to accept this as delivery. The Bank of England thus was able to immediately issue a million dollars to such United States people abroad as Morgans designated. The million dollars in gold now lies in the Treasury vaults at Ottawa, in trust for the Bank of England.

Canada is pleased to be of service at this trying time to our big, sympathetic neighbor. At the same time, Canadians visiting New York are well advised to take American currency with them. Canadian paper money is not popular there at the moment.—Canadian Courier.

Boys Buried in Hot Cinders

While two boys, John Gillen, thirteen, and William McVeigh, fourteen, were picking cinders from a heap at Glenbank, Ligoniel, Ireland, a cart accidentally upset a load of hot cinders on them. Hearing their cries, he rescued them from their terrible fate.

Fled to Death

A boy named Joseph Harman was drowned at Butt Bridge, Dublin, while attempting to escape from a policeman. The deceased and three other boys had been playing cards on the Custom House steps, and thought the policeman had seen them. They got on to the platform under Butt Bridge. Harman fell into the river, and as attempts to rescue him failed.

The DIDSBURY PIONEER

Published at Didsbury, Alta.

SUBSCRIPTION: One Dollar per year in advance. All arrears of six months or more will be at the rate of \$1.50 per year. To U. S. \$1.50 per year. Advertising rates quoted on application. H. E. OSMOND, Proprietor.

CONSIDERING that the present terrible conditions in Europe will likely exist for some time before any decisive results are obtained, it lays with us who are favored by the Almighty to continue in a steadfast way to attend to doing our share in the ways left open for us—in raising the wherewithal to sustain life in the mother country, to give of our means to assist the sick and wounded and to look after those whose loved ones have been called to the defence of our country. Let the response to the Red Cross appeal be a hearty one.

Great Wars Cost in Lives and Money

| Wars | Duration in Days | Loss of Life | Cost in Money |
|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|-----------------|
| England-France (1793-1815)..... | 8,168 | 1,900,000 | \$6,250,000,000 |
| Crimean War (1854-1856)..... | 731 | 485,000 | 1,525,000,000 |
| U.S. Civil War (1861-1865)..... | 2,456 | 656,000 | 3,700,000,000 |
| Franco-German (1870-1871)..... | 405 | 290,000 | 1,580,000,000 |
| Russo-Turkish (1877-1878)..... | 334 | 180,000 | 950,000,000 |
| U.S.-Spanish (1898)..... | 101 | 2,910 | 165,000,000 |
| Boer War (1899-1902)..... | 962 | 90,898 | 1,100,000,000 |
| Russo-Japanese (1904-1905)..... | 576 | 555,900 | 2,250,000,000 |
| Balkan Wars..... | 302 | 145,500 | 200,000,000 |

Neapolis Notes

The Rev. S. W. Gamble, D.D., the pastor of the Bancroft Methodist mission, preaches at Berlin every Sabbath morning at 11:30 a.m. Bancroft every Sabbath at 3 p.m., and alternate Sabbath nights between Hawkeye and Neapolis.

Preaching every Sabbath at Neapolis at 8 p.m. either by Rev. Damm or Rev. Gamble.

There is some sickness in the settlement. Mrs. Barnes has been quite sick but is now much better.

Mr. Gen Neufeldt is passing through a serious scourge of typhoid fever. About two months ago he was taken down with a very serious attack. When he commenced to recover, his wife (the mother of eleven children) broke down under the responsibilities of so many cases, and was sent to Calgary to the hospital, to be treated. Next the third son was stricken down with it, and last week the second daughter, so the oldest girl has an exceeding responsibility on her hands with so many cases.

Mr. Hehn's son, Lloyd, broke down on August 9th, with typhoid fever, and here again a mother with many cares and six children and the work in haying time, felt herself unprepared to assume proper nursing with all her other cares, so Rev. Gamble, who has done much nursing in his earlier life, consented to undertake the bulk of the nursing despite his heavy pulpit and pastoral responsibilities. The neighbors, including their pastor Rev. Damm, are aiding very acceptably.

Impatience

Our people are impatient and seem inclined to resent the fact that Lord Kitchener has pulled down the blinds so that we cannot see the pictures. At the same time, a prominent United States magazine writer compliments the British people for the way in which they have helped Kitchener keep his secrets. When they see British troops going aboard ships, they do not rush off to the nearest telegraph or telephone office and send the news broadcast. Thousands of people must have seen the troops embark for Europe, yet none of them disclosed the secret. This is a lesson for Canadians in this exhibition of British patience and reticence.

Canadians want to know every day where the Rainbow and the Globe are, but it would be much better if these vessels were never mentioned in the news-

papers. Let the naval authorities forbid the Canadian press mentioning the movements of these boats—and also the going and coming of the Drake, the Good Hope, the Essex, Bristol and all the other vessels likely to come into Canadian waters now and again.

Nothing has been told us of the positions of the British and German fleets. Let us be patient and confident. When there is something to report which will gladden our hearts, the British news censors will tell us quickly. This is a time for implicit confidence in both the British and Canadian authorities. We would be foolish to desire the publication of information which would be helpful to the enemy.—Canadian Courier.

Fruits for Preserving

Over in British Columbia they can and do grow peaches of as fine a flavor, as firm a texture, and with a bluish tinge as attractive as anything produced in the Niagara belt. There does not seem to be any good reason why this fruit, tree-ripened and fresh picked, should not be sold on the Alberta market not later than thirty-six hours after being picked.

Arrangements have been made to supply the housewife throughout Alberta and Saskatchewan with this luscious fruit, as well as delicious, juicy plums from the same climate.

As will be noted in our advertising columns, these fruits will be shipped promptly when picked, and the housewife who is alert will be able to have the finest preserves in the land by requesting her dealer to advise her promptly when he receives them.

"The Canada First" argument is backed up by good common sense in this instance, because California or Washington products, green picked, lacking the rich flavor of the Canadian grown article, are from six to nine days on the road.

DIED

ERICKSON—On Friday, August 14th, 1914, Harry Erickson, son of Mrs. Erickson, of Eagle Hill. Aged 2 years.

Card of Thanks

Mrs. O. Erickson wishes to take this means of thanking the friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted her with their sympathy and help in the recent loss of her little son.

Send for Information

LARGE tract of good valley farming land just thrown open for free settlement in Oregon. Over 200,000 acres in all. Good climate, rich soil, and does not require irrigation to raise finest crops of grain, fruit and garden truck. For large map, full instructions and information, and a plat of several sections of exceptionally good claims, send \$3.40 to John Keefe, Oregon City, Oregon. Three years a U. S. surveyor and timberman. An opportunity to get a good fertile free homestead near town and market.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F. & A.M. Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

P. R. REED, JOHN NIXON, Secretary. W. M.



DIDSBURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F. Meets in Fraternity Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

J. SINCLAIR, N. G. S. R. WOOD, Sec.

W. A. Austin

Barrister, Solicitor and Notary Public

Special Attention paid to collections—Office: Over Union Bank of Canada Block.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Dr. A. J. Weart, M.D., C.M. Physician, Surgeon

Graduate Toronto University. Office and residence one block west of Union Bank.

Didsbury - - - Alberta

Drs. Ross & Norby Dentists

Located just around the corner from the Imperial Restaurant, on Hammond Street.

Didsbury - - - Alberta



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at the office of any Local Agent of Dominion Lands (not sub-agent), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required in every case, except when residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre. **Duties**—Six months residence in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and 50 acres extra cultivation. The area of cultivation is subject to reduction in case of rough, scrubby or stony land after report by Homestead Inspector on application for patent.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3 per acre. **Duties**—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—37065.



ADOPT THEM

Adopt the use of Classified Want Ads. They have proved money makers for others. They are appreciated by the buyer, as they enable him to quickly locate the place where he can find his requirements. Will he find your business represented?

Copyright 1914 by W. W. Cory

The Talisman

By L. T. Meade

Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
London, Melbourne and Toronto

(Continued)

"You had better not inquire more about it, dear; it is a sort of secret you would not like, but I shall get accustomed to it, yes, quite accustomed to it. And Kate and I mean to share a room for five-and-six a week between us—a large room, with two beds. We shall be quite comfortable, and I shall live on the money I earn and keep my three pounds ten for a nest-egg. I may even be able to save a little, but this at least, I can do—I can live on what I earn."

Miss Lacy was terribly agitated. "Really, my dear child," she said, "you put me out most dreadfully. I never felt so upset in the whole course of my life. When I look at you, Barbara, so delicate, so genteel, so sweet in your black—when I see those dark eyes of yours and that expression in them which would melt a heart of stone—I am—I am upset, my darling. I can't help it. Why should you go in to a shop with a girl who was scullery maid or something of that sort, at the Rectory?"

"It doesn't matter what she was at the Rectory if she can get me a post. But I can't get it without a reference, and if a man of the name of Ferris writes to you, will you write back and tell him that you knew me at home, and that I'm quite respectable? And will you faithfully promise never to tell any human being except this Mr. Ferris that I have been to see you, and that I am trying to get this post? Will you do that for me, dear Miss Lacy, for the sake of old times?"

"Oh, my darling, I will do anything. But it is so dreadful, to live with that common sort of girl and you a lady. Why, surely, you can do better than that?"

"At present, I can think of nothing better. You see, I was never trained to teach, and I don't know a great deal. I know a little Latin, which dear father taught me, and I know a smattering of French, but that is all, and I couldn't possibly teach—particularly now, when I am so shaken. But I can, at least, pour out tea and sum up accounts, attend to the customers, and do what Kate Jessop tells me. I must do it. Do you think I would come to you if I didn't need it very badly?"

So little Barbara talked and Dan Russell kicked his heels outside and whistled and wondered when the "sweet little lady" would come out again. He was quite anxious to have her back. He thought he had never seen anyone like her. That morning at breakfast, he had been feeling quite sulky and his cold had troubled him. He had really a bad cold on his chest—it was not a pretence, and he hated being at home all day. He knew he must stay at home, or the "specter"—as he called the inspector—would catch him, and he had only slipped away with Barbara "because he could not help himself" as he expressed it, and because she had smiled at him at breakfast. Smiled at him! He had never received such a smile in all his life.

Itching Scalps Dandruff and Falling Hair



Successfully Treated with Cuticura Soap

And Cuticura Ointment. Directions: Make a parting and rub gently with Cuticura Ointment. Continue until whole scalp has been gone over. Next morning shampoo with Cuticura Soap. Shampoos alone may be used as often as agreeable, but once or twice a month is generally sufficient for women's hair.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 22-page Skin Book, sent post-free. Address: Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Dept. 612, Boston, U. S. A.

W. N. U. 1013

"Why, I'd jes go through fire and water for her. Won't the other byons envy me, jest! Won't they though! And won't I tell 'em that I—I, red-haired Dan, have got my gel at last! Yes, she's my gel, but I'll never treat her free, I'll never attempt to kiss her, not me. I'll be as respectful as if she was my queen and I her subject—that's what I'll be. Oh! here she is, coming at last. I declare my heart's going pit-a-pat. Now, hold hard! steady! Dan Russell. Hold hard! steady! Haven't you ever seen a pretty little gel like that, afore?"

Barbara walked down the steps accompanied by Miss Lacy. Miss Lacy's eyes were red from the tears she had shed. She stopped and kissed Barbara at the bottom of the steps.

"I'll do my best, dear, and you'll come and see me, whatever happens, on Sunday? Don't forget that. That's a promise, anyway."

"Yes, that is a promise, and it will do me a world of good," said Barbara, and then she and Dan started back to Mrs. Russell's house, No. 124b, Vauxhall Bridge Road.

Miss Lacy went back to her little sitting-room. The gas fire was lighted, and she forgot to turn it out. This was quite contrary to her usual custom. She forgot even, to be saving with regard to the hearthrug—the hearthrug which must last her all the days of her life. She was so absorbed in musings that she forgot all these minor things—she forgot everything but the times of long ago. The sweet, sweet Rectory! The dear, noble Rector! The little girl who was so tender-hearted, so loving, so kind, so true! So clever also!

"She says she cannot teach," thought Miss Lacy to herself, "but she could if I gave her a few lessons, and I'd give them gladly, for nothing, and then she need not go into that dreadful shop. She must not go into it—I won't let her. I feel as if her father's spirit was in the room, watching me and telling me what to do. I won't let Barbara Chance degrade herself like that. I won't allow her to be put into a position where men, common, low, rough, uncouth people can speak to her, and try to do worse. My little Barbara! My little Barbara! I can't stand it—I won't stand it. If I had even ten pounds a year more, she could come and live with me. But that, alas, is impossible. Still, still, I could have her for a little; just for a week or two while I was putting her up to Latin and other things and then, I could get her some pupils. She would be respectable then. She would not step down from the rank in which she was born. She, a lady every inch of her! And she spoke of Chesney street. And what sort of a street is that? I judge from the expression of her face that it is an awful place. She shall not go there if I can prevent it. No, that she shan't! Thank goodness! I got her number in Vauxhall Bridge Road. I got that out of her at last. I told her I wouldn't give her a reference, or anything else until I knew where she was staying, so she was forced to give me her number, and I can go there this very afternoon and put a stop to this. I'll put a nail into that coffin. Why, it would ruin me, darling—my little darling! Oh! God help me! Often and often have I thought; here am I, a lonely woman, with no interest in life—none whatsoever—living day after day just on my tiny annuity, and suddenly, I find that I have an object in life. That object is Barbara. I will take her myself—she shall not go to that awful refreshment shop. Why, it's not even an A.B.C. shop—they're well looked after there, from all accounts. But this place, recommended by a scullery maid at the Rectory. I don't remember the girl. Kate Jessop she called her—she wasn't there in my time. But little Barbara shan't be insulted—that I'm determined. Thank goodness! I got her address out of her. I will act as soon as I have had my cup of cocoa."

CHAPTER VII.

Barbara was amazed at Dan's prodigious appetite. He thoroughly appreciated his roast pork and apple sauce and pease pudding. He praised his mother while he ate. He looked anxiously, however, several times, to see how Barbara was progressing with her meal. Mrs. Russell, also, looked at the little girl—she was as desirous as her son that Barbara should make a good meal.

"Now, Honey," she said, "another little, tender bit. Just to please me." And Barbara, though she didn't want it and had no inclination for it, for her poor little heart was very low in her breast, did not dare to refuse, but took a second helping from the admirably cooked pork, and thus pleased Mrs. Russell to such an extent that she winked at her son, who winked back at her—both mother and son imagining that Barbara did not see this very marked communication which passed between them. At last the meal came to an end. Dan went to the window and began to whistle. For the time of the year, it was fine—very fine. His cold was much better.

"What am I to do if the 'specter comes along?" he said.

"I'll tell you what," said Mrs. Russell. "The dear little gel is my guest for the day, and I want to give her a good day, if it is the last good day she ever has—which, please the Almighty! won't be the case, so why shouldn't you two go right along to the Zoo and see the animals. It's a free day—you can get in for nothing, and I'll give you sixpence each for your tea. There now, there's a spree for you, Dan, and you won't get it again in a hurry, my boy. For that cold of yours is better. It's wonderful how Miss Chance has cured it! I'll

have to tell a sort of tarradiddle to the 'specter, if he comes. I only trust and hope he won't."

"Miss Barbara, you'll come?" said Dan, a tremble in his voice.

"Must I?" said Barbara, then she saw another of those perplexing frowns on Mrs. Russell's face.

"Of course, I will go," she said. She thought it would be very bad policy to offend her kind landlady. She ran upstairs and put on her neat little black hat and jacket, and soon she and Dan were starting off for their walk in a certain direction, where they took a bus which eventually landed them near Regent's Park.

Dan insisted on Barbara going on the top of the bus with him. He felt quite gallant, and the only trouble he had in this golden hour of his young life was the fact that there were not more people abroad to see him with his "young ldy."

"I'll tell you what, Miss Barbara," he said, "I'll talk to those byes; I'll tell 'em you've hired me as a sort of companion, you understand, just to keep 'em at arm's length from enny impertinence. But down in my 'art, oh! the burning pain! It's jealousy, missy, it's jealousy! I couldn't bear you to speak to another man, nohow."

"Now, Dan, you mustn't talk nonsense. Your mother has been good of the good, to me—best of the best—but I can't have you, a small boy, talk in that ridiculous way. I will be your friend and will help you with your lessons. I will be your friend as long as I stay with your mother, but, of course, that can't be very long."

(To be Continued)

Nothing as Good for Asthma. Asthma remedies come and go but every year the sales of the original Dr. J. D. Kellogg Asthma Remedy grow greater and greater. No further evidence could be asked of its remarkable merit. It relieves. It is always of the same unvarying quality which the sufferer from asthma learns to know. Do not suffer another attack, but get this splendid remedy today.

Discusses Intricate Questions

Few citizens have ever heard of the American Mathematical society, to say nothing of the fact that its delvings in the science of figures have been of value to European savants. And yet the society has been in existence for many years, has a membership of 710, including sixty-five life members, publishes essays and textbooks on mathematics and has a library of 4,902 volumes. The society discusses with ease such complex problems as the restricted problem of three bodies, the fourth dimension, the Fredholm determinant, covariant curves of the plane rational quintic and cyclic systems of osculating circles of curves on a surface. The last subject does not refer to kissing.—Washington Star.

Few Old Maids in Japan

According to the statistics of the Japanese Blue Book, there are very few Japanese women who do not marry. The majority of Japanese girls marry at twenty-one years of age. The men usually marry at twenty-six, but marriage at the age of fifteen is not unknown. Practically every Japanese man who does not join a Buddhist monastery marries. The old bachelor and the old maid are almost unknown in the land of the chrysanthemum.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

A Careful Juror

That some persons have curious notions as to the responsibilities of jurors is shown by this story that a Chicago lawyer tells.

"I was present at a trial held in a court of this, my own state," says the lawyer. "A juror was about to be sworn in when the judge be thought himself to say to the man:

"I trust, sir, you fully understand the duties and responsibilities of a juror?"

"The man drew himself up, and answered:

"I am a plain man, your honor, and I believe in being fair to all. I don't go by what the lawyers say, and I don't go by what the judge says, but I look carefully at the defendant in the dock, and I say to myself, 'He must have done something, or he wouldn't be here.' So I bring 'em all in guilty.'"

"What's the matter?" a colleague asked of the advertising manager.

"Matter enough! The fools have placed Madam Sourano's testimonial for a cold cure on the same page with the announcement that she had a sore throat and couldn't sing."

The physics instructor in a Texas high school was teaching a German girl whose vocabulary was not very extensive.

"What is a vacuum?" he asked.

"I have it in my head, but I can't express it," was the reply.

Father (left in charge)—No, you cannot have any more cake. (very seriously)—Do you know what I shall have to do if you go on making that dreadful noise?

Little Boy (sobbing)—Yes.

Father—Well, what is it?

Little Boy—Give me some more cake.

"You are in favor of government ownership?" "With certain limitations," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "I'd welcome an arrangement by which the government would be pledged to buy any of my property that I'm tired of running."

Mansfield's Manner

"Richard Mansfield possessed a dominance that never failed him, I believe. The strange thing about this is that he didn't need it. He had 'fascination' enough without it."

"That fine, dry old manager and good man, A. M. Palmer, and I were once visiting Mansfield at Southampton, and late at night Mr. Palmer would come into my room, and we would talk an hour or so. It was always about Mansfield; that was always the way if you were near him; it was inevitable that you could think or speak of little else. One night I said:

"I think you understand him as well as any man could."

"Understand him?" The old man laughed in his quiet way. "There's only one man on earth who understands Richard Mansfield. That's Richard Mansfield. Then, after a pause, he added with sudden vehemence, 'And he doesn't!'"—Booth Tarkington in Bellman.

Quaint Old Welsh Custom

One of the quaintest of all Welsh customs is the unsheathing of the sword of Taliesin that takes place every year on the shores of Llyn Geliondy, near Trefriw, north Wales. A short distance from the lake is a large, flat topped boulder, supposed to have been Taliesin's pulpit. On this rock the old bard (who is said to have flourished about 540 A.D.) performed his weird religious rites, and ever since the rock has been known as the "Court of Taliesin." Once a year, in August, a group of bards assemble at the "court"—the chief bard standing on the rock and the others on a circle of white stones surrounding it. Here the rites are performed solemnly and quaintly in the presence of a large crowd. The naked sword is returned to its sheath when the chief bard has ascertained from the people that there is peace in the land. The sword remained unsheathed during the three years of the Boer war. The ancient ceremony is followed by witty and humorous bardic addresses, recitations and songs.

The "Nit" Nott Got

John Nott could not knit, so he invented a knitter which would knit and which Nott called the "Nott knitter." But the "Nott knitter" could not knit a knot, and Nott therefore had to tie the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. But one day Nott, while not tying knots for the "Nott knitter," invented an attachment for the "Nott knitter" which could knit knots and which he called the "Nott knitter." And when the "Nott knitter" was attached to the "Nott knitter" the "Nott knitter" would knit the knots which the "Nott knitter" could not knit. And no knitter could knit knots like the knots that Nott knit with the "Nott-knitter" for the "Nott knitter."

Then Nott fell in love with a knitter who knitted knots with the "Nott knitter" for the "Nott knitter," and he asked her not to knit knots any longer, but be a Nott forever. But the knitter said "Nit"—Ladies' Home Journal.

Refreshing Candor

For commercial candor and unconscious telling of the truth it is hard to beat some of the circulars received here from various European resorts. Often they are translated literally from the foreign languages into English, and the results are a delight. One of these advertisements of a Hungarian summer resort tells us that it charges "Moderate prices, except during the height of the season."

Apartment House Ethics

"Lady? She ain't no lady!" declared the chateleine of the fourth floor front.

"No."

"No. She'll borrow your card table and then not invite you to the party. That ain't etiquette in my circle."—Judge.

Personally we have met some men who if weighed in the balance would be found wanting everything, including the balance.—Galveston News.

Messrs. Doolan and Rafferty were examining a fine public building with much interest. "Doolan," said Rafferty, pointing to an inscription cut in a huge stone, "phwat does thim letters, MDCCCXCXVII, mean?"

"Thot," replied Mr. Doolan, "manes eighteen hoondred an' noinety-siven." "Doolan," said Rafferty, after a thoughtful pause, "don't yez t'ink they're overdoin' this spellin' reform a bit?"

"This ring," remarked the jeweler, "is fifteen dollars more than the plain one on account of the chasing."

"Oh, but you won't have to chase me for the money," replied the young boy.

"Do you know I envy the birds?" "Yes, they're so pay and free; fly here and—"

"Yes, and have only one bill the year round."

Alice—How many times would you make a man propose to you before you said "yes?"

Marie—if you have to make him propose better say "yes" the first time.

"Before we were married you used to write me three times a day."

"Did I really?"

"Yes, you did; and now you get angry just because I ask you to write me a little bit of a check."—Boston Transcript.



Women and Science

Women are gradually winning their way to recognition in the domain of scientists.

The action of the Swedish Academy in admitting to membership Mlle. Selma Lagerloef, a Nobel prize winner, may perhaps encourage other learned bodies to recognize the claims of women to membership.

The French Academy not only rigidly restricts the occupants of its forty fauteuils to the male sex, but no woman is even allowed to be present in the famous hall where it holds its deliberations, while one of its associated academicians, that of science, recently refused admission to Mme. Curie, the discoverer of radium.

This sex bar was emphasized in a remarkable way a few years ago by our British Royal Society, when the council awarded the Davy medal to Mme. Curie. The actual presentation however, was made to Professor Curie as a standing regulation of the society prevented his famous wife being present.

The Royal Geographical Society last year, by a big majority, carried a proposition admitting women to its fellowship.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, ss.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE.

FRANK J. CHENEY, Notary Public, my presence, this 6th day of December, A.D. 1886.

(Seal) A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for Constipation.

The Forehanded Beggar

At Fifth Avenue and Fifty-eighth street a beggar pouring forth plaintive whines for alms, was arrested by an unsympathetic policeman. The unfortunate professional had a letter with his address. He was found to live in an apartment, where evening clothes and jewels betrayed the luxuriousness of his private hours; and his bank books showed a balance of some \$12,000. For the fatal number of seven years he had practised his art. According to his own proud confession, he sent regular remittances of \$10 a week to his wife abroad. His evenings at home were often adorned by modest entertainments. By day he was an artist playing upon the tender heart strings. By night he cultivated the social graces, music and the dance.—New York Sun.

There is no more effective vermifuge on the market than Miller's Worm Powders. They will not only clear the stomach and bowels of worms, but will prove a very serviceable medicine for children in regulating the infantile system and maintaining it in a healthy condition. There is nothing in their composition that will injure the most delicate stomach when directions are followed, and they can be given to children in the full assurance that they will utterly destroy all worms.

Unselfishness

The man who is not giving of himself every day to his neighbor will be like the character in "Rosmersholm," Ibsen's play, "who all his life had been storing his mind with the riches of ages, and had never given anything forth. At length, stirred by some sudden desire, he tried to give to the people of his city his wealth of wisdom. He stood before them, mute. He had nothing to give. 'It was as if,' he said later 'I have been all my life storing rare things in chests, never giving anything away; and, when I wished to give, I found that moths and rust had entered and destroyed all.'"

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Precious Salt

What is known as "radium" is a radium salt, usually either radium bromide or radium chloride, sometimes radium sulphate. Tiny grains of these salts are extremely precious and are usually sealed up in little glass bulbs. The radium in one of the first bulbs that were received in London had a curious history. A physician in Portland place was applying the bulb to a patient when he accidentally let it fall and a moment after crushed it under his foot. The value of the radium to the physician was very great. He removed his boots from his feet and cut out a square of his valuable carpet. He had boots and carpet burned and out of the ashes refined the original radium salt.

Things Men Hate to Do

To go shopping with women.
To sit for a portrait.
To carry home bundles.
To tell the boys "I can't tonight."
To wheel the baby carriage.
To seem to be thoughtful.
To kiss his wife or mother in public.
—New York Mail.

CENSUS IS TAKEN OF POPULATION IN NORTH

CHARACTER AND HABITS OF LIFE IN THE NORTHERN WILDS OF CANADA

Some interesting facts are gleaned from the Census Bulletin Relative to Canada's Farthest North Population—How Eskimo Hunters Are Cheated.

According to a census bulletin giving some details of Canada's farthest north population, there are some six hundred Eskimos in Ungava. On the east coast of Hudson Bay, and on the west coast and in the Churchill district the total population is given as 1,588, of whom 1,360 are Eskimos, 180 Indians, 27 half-breeds and 22 whites.

Some interesting information is given as to the character and habits of life of the Dominion's population in the northern wilds. Speaking of the Eskimos on the east coast of Hudson Bay, Rev. R. J. Renison, Archdeacon of Moosonee, who took the census, says:

"Of six hundred Eskimos thought to be living in the east coast of Hudson Bay, 542 names were obtained. The names are stated to be thoroughly reliable, but the ages would be pure guess work.

"In calling most of them pagans it must be remembered that they are so in name only, since all of them have their religious books, and practically everyone of the age of ten can read them. Heathen practices are a thing of the past. The majority of the people live in the most squalid conditions, and are destitute of proper clothing through the failure of the deer, which long ago were numerous along the east coast of Hudson Bay."

The report of Mr. Courtlandt Starnes, commissioner of customs at Fort Churchill, and local superintendent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, covered the western shore of Hudson Bay from Fort Churchill to the northern extremity of Melville Peninsula. Mr. Starnes divided the work into three parts, and appointed an enumerator for each. Some of the work was done on trails covered heavily with snow, and with the temperature never above 40 degrees below zero.

Sergeant Hayter reported that the people in his district had no idea whatever of their age, and they knew nothing of our divisions of time. They are sometimes polygamists, sometimes polyandrists. They are fond of children, but change them about, adopting some or giving their own away, according to convenience, so that it was hard to reckon by families.

M. Fabien Vanasse, historiographer of the Canadian government steamship Arctic, under Captain Bernier, was appointed to take the census of Baffin Island, and took in addition the census of Kikknek, or Port Burwell, on the south side of Hudson Straits. His report contains the following interesting remarks as to conditions amongst the Eskimos.

"The yearly value of the hunt for each Eskimo hunter is placed at \$800 or \$1,000 on the premises. If this forsaken one of civilization were living in the proximity of our competitive markets, if he knew the value of the products of the hunt, if he was more concerned about the future, he might live in modest comfort, in spite of all the inconveniences he has to suffer from the inhospitable climate where God has placed him. But, unfortunately, the Eskimo has no idea of the economic values he holds in his hands after his slaughter of ten or twenty polar bears, his capture of 25 or 30 and sometimes 100 foxes, of eight to ten wolves, of hundreds of large salmon, each weighing ten, twenty or thirty pounds, and which he throws to the dogs. Besides this, he is obviously cheated each year by the alimners of the sea, who visit him to collect his furs. At the trading centres he exchanges for a few pounds of biscuits or tobacco, a few quarts of molasses, pipes, matches and some yards of showy cotton goods, his silky furs of the greatest economic value. Generally speaking, the Eskimo does not attain a very advanced age. Some have been met, however, aged from 60 to 65 years. The average length of life of this little people is from 35 to 40 years.

STEER FEEDING IN ALBERTA

Practical Work of Demonstration Stations—Weed Out Thin Steers

During the season of 1913 three hundred and ninety steers were fed on four of the Alberta demonstration farms. Results of previous years have convinced us that outdoor feeding is profitable, provided it is possible to secure large, smooth steers, with good breeding and with plenty of substance. As each year passes the problem of buying suitable steers for outdoor feeding becomes greater. We have found in our work that unless two-year-old steers are well grown and in good condition it does not pay to feed them, and particularly in this case if they have to be put into a yard with older cattle. In buying large steers there is also the advantage of the spread in prices between fall and spring. If a 1,600 pound animal is bought at 6c, and sold at 8c, the profit on account of the spread in prices amounts to \$20, and if a 1,200 pound animal is bought in at 6c, and sold out at 8c, the profit on account of the spread in prices is \$24, a direct gain of \$4 in favor of the heavier steer.

RAILWAY FIRE PROTECTION

Companies Now Energetic in Protective Measures—Settlers' Slash Responsible for Many Fires

According to the fire inspection department of the board of railway commissioners, the railways throughout the country are doing very much better this year in the matter of fire protection than they have ever done before. There has been closer compliance with the requirements of the board, and a far greater degree of co-operation between the various agencies interested in fire prevention. In particular, the railways are co-operating with the fire protective organizations of the Dominion and provincial governments. The situation has also been greatly improved by the increase, in number and strength, of lumbermen's cooperative fire protective associations, of which there are now two in the province of Quebec, protecting a total of nearly 14,000,000 acres.

In the past railways have always been regarded as one of the principal causes of forest fire destruction. This situation is now being rapidly changed, due to the increasing care given this matter under the requirements of the railway commission. The fire hazard is being reduced by the expenditure of large sums by railway companies in disposing of inflammable debris on rights of way. Great care is taken to keep the spark arresters on locomotives in good order. Through the more dangerous sections, special fire patrols are maintained, and everywhere railway employees have received special instructions regarding the reporting and extinguishing of fires in the vicinity of the track.

Reports received by the chief fire inspector of the board indicate that, to a very much greater extent than in previous years, the fires in the vicinity of the railways have been adequately handled by the railway employees and that most of the serious fires reported as occurring in May originated at a distance from the railways, frequently as a result of settlers' slash-burning operations.—C. L. in Conservation.

Reducing Strength of Permanent Units

The present strength of two units of the permanent force, the engineer corps and army service corps, is to be reduced by the minister of militia. The numbers of both units as at present constituted are considered too great and Colonel Sam Hughes intends to reduce them to a workable size. The Canadian army service corps is now one-third as great numerically as that for the whole British army, in spite of the great disparity of the Canadian and British forces.

These units were constituted in their present strength ten years ago. The minister of militia has always contended that they might with advantage be reduced and considers the present a good time to do so. This does not mean, however, that the officers and men whose services are dispensed with as far as these two units are concerned, will be out of positions, since according to military law they must be given an opportunity to transfer to other corps.

The present strength of the army service corps is about 150 and of the engineering corps about 300.

A SILENT WORLD

Predicts a Great Future for the Use of Rubber in Street Paving and Public Buildings

Sir Henry Blake drew a picture of a coming silent world in presiding at the rubber congress at the Agricultural Hall, Islington.

He looked confidently to the substitution of rubber for wood in street paving and also anticipated rubber flooring for churches and public and private buildings on such a scale as would absorb all the rubber which could be produced either by nature or art.

The world's production of rubber in 1913 was 108,440 tons, as against 65,400 tons in 1908.

Electric Snow

A weird account of his experiences on the vast unknown Antarctic continent during his expedition of 1911-13 was given the other day by Dr. Mawson to the Fellows of the Royal Geographical Society. He described the landing of the base party on Arelle Land, immediately south of Australia. This stretch of territory proved to be the windiest on earth. Stones were whirled in the air; anything not buried in the snow was torn down by the tempest. Fortunately the hut in which they lived was drifted over to such an extent that only a small portion of its roof showed above the surface.

The drifting snow became charged with electricity, and at night all pointed objects and often the clothes, nose and finger-tips glowed with a pale blue electric discharge.

Earl Grey Explained Scheme

Earl Grey, giving evidence at the Dominion's Royal commission, said nobody connected with the scheme of erecting an imperial building on the Aldwych site was working for benefit. The building was intended merely to display Dominion produce, not as a market. The commission meets again here in London in November after visiting Canada.

Insects Destroy Crops

Injurious insects inflict a yearly loss to crops, forests, etc., of the United States amounting to \$800,000,000.

YUKON RAILWAY TO FOLLOW NEW LINES

WILL BE STARTED AS SOON AS G.T.P. AND C.N.R. ARE COMPLETED

Will Open Up a Vast Territory in Northern British Columbia and Southern Yukon—From Vancouver to Behring Sea by Rail.

Railway communication between Northern British Columbia, the Yukon and Alaska will inevitably follow the completion of the Canadian Northern Pacific and the operations of the Grand Trunk Pacific railways, in the opinion of Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, who was interviewed in Vancouver recently.

"The next great railway to be constructed in Canada," he predicts "will be from a point on the Grand Trunk Pacific in British Columbia through the northern part of the province and the Yukon to connect with the system which is to be built by the United States government in Alaska. This will open up a vast territory in Northern British Columbia and Southern Yukon and give railway communication from Sydney, C.B., to the boundary line of the Yukon on the 141st meridian, west, making it possible to take a train in Vancouver and ride to the shores of the Behring Sea. This will make an empire tributary to the cities of British Columbia, and I have no doubt that the greatest amount this trade will come to Vancouver."

"This is not a visionary project," Dr. Thompson added. "Hon. Franklin K. Lane, secretary of state at Washington, has signified his willingness to construct a branch of the Alaskan system to the Yukon boundary, and Sir Richard McBride, is, I understand, very willing to have his government co-operate with the federal government in building the British Columbia section. When the time is ripe I believe I can get the Dominion government to build the Yukon section. So that the big railway project is not a remote possibility by any means."

The gold production in the Yukon this year was estimated by the member at \$6,000,000. The opinion was expressed that the plans of the United States to spend \$35,000,000 in building 1,000 miles of railway in Alaska would no doubt give a big impetus to trade in the Yukon territory as well.

PULPWOOD CONSUMPTION

An Increase of Over Twenty-Eight Per Cent. in the Quantity of Pulpwood Used by Canadian Mills in 1913

The annual statistics on the pulp industry in Canada are given in a bulletin to be issued shortly by the forestry branch of the interior department. A total of 48 firms operating 65 pulp-mills in Canada in 1913 reported the consumption of over a million cords of pulpwood. This is an increase of 28.1 per cent. over the figures for 1912 and shows clearly the rapidly increasing importance of the pulp and paper industry in Canada.

Over eight hundred thousand tons of pulp were manufactured, of which ground-wood or mechanical pulp formed over seventy per cent.

Quebec has always been the leading province in this industry and in 1913 manufactured over half of the pulp produced. The industry in British Columbia is rapidly growing, this province having moved up from last place on the list in 1911 to third place in 1913.

Spruce is still the most important wood used in the industry although balsam fir in the east and hemlock in British Columbia are being used in greater quantities each year as the supply of spruce available for this purpose becomes more difficult to obtain. One of the greatest drains on the spruce supply is caused by the export of unmanufactured pulpwood to the United States.

During 1913 a total of 1,035,030 cords of unmanufactured pulpwood were exported from Canada. This wood might have been manufactured into pulp in Canada and would have been sufficient to supply 60 mills of the average size of those operating in Canada at the present time.

Restrictive legislation in most of the Canadian provinces has checked this export of raw material and the proportion of wood so exported is decreasing each year although it still represents almost half the total quantity of pulpwood produced.

A Queer Anomaly

The peculiar anomaly in the Quebec law which permits a man to marry the sister of his deceased wife, but does not allow a woman to marry the brother of her dead husband was exemplified in a decision given the other day in Montreal by Justice Demers of the superior court. Mrs. Joseph Giroux, nee Virginia Bradley, sued her husband for separation. During the hearing of the case it developed that the defendant is her second husband and a brother of her first. The judge ruled that she could not obtain separation; that she was not the legal wife of the defendant, and that her marriage should be considered null and void, being contrary to the civil code in Quebec.

Cold Storage Eggs

Canada imported 13,000,000 dozen eggs in one year. Of the total imports British Columbia took five and a half million dozen.

FEARLESS WOMEN DIVERS

How the Shellfish Hunters of Japan Work in Icy Waters

The women shellfish divers of Toba, Japan, perform the work that men elsewhere feel called upon to do. In fact, travellers claim that the women of Toba do nearly all the manual labor, the men being shiftless. Of the shellfishers in particular writes W. D. Cameron in "The Far East."

"Our sampan pushed off and was headed for a small island in the bay off which was a boat containing in addition to the boatmen two women. They were dressed in a costume representing an upper and lower garment, and as we approached they jumped into the sea and swam toward us. I may mention the afternoon was bitterly cold, with a raw north wind blowing, necessitating our party turning up heavy overcoat collars and drawing up rugs. After a few preliminary strokes the two women turned turtle, as it were, and disappeared beneath the surface of the water.

"It being clear, we could see them swimming down into the depths until they completely disappeared, the water at that spot being at least twenty-five feet deep. They stayed down for a period covering anything from one and a half to three and a half minutes, reappearing bearing in their hands live shellfish, seaweed, etc., taken from the bottom. This spoil they dropped into our boat, resting a few moments by hanging onto its side, repeating the performance again and again.

"The most impressive and I may almost say awe inspiring feature of the whole performance was the remarkable sounds those women gave vent to while preparing to go under. The noises were like nothing more than moans starting at first softly and gradually increasing both in volume and scale until they reached a stage resembling the cries of a soul in torment. Between these sounds were emitted shrill whistles all this extraordinary performance being apparently a preparation of the respiratory organs for the long spell under water.

"After repeated dives the women were picked up by their boat and rowed to the neighboring island, where presently we saw the smoke of a large fire, from which no doubt the 'mermaids' obtained a considerable degree of comfort after their prolonged immersion in the icy water."

Welsh Coal Shippers

The success of American coal shippers in securing a large portion of the trade of the Mediterranean and strengthening their ports is occasioning misgivings among the colliery and ship owners of South Wales, who formerly held a monopoly of this trade. It has just been announced at Cardiff that the Americans have secured an order for 100,000 tons of coal from the Italian state railways for delivery during the next six months, making a total of 300,000 tons for this year. Formerly the whole supply of these railways was secured from Wales. The Egyptian state railways have also bought more extensively from America this year, diverting in this way some \$2,500,000 from South Wales. American coal cargoes are also finding their way to French and Spanish ports with increasing frequency.

The high price of Welsh coal and the cheapening of freight is held responsible for the change. American coal can now be delivered at foreign ports at from 50 cents to a dollar a ton cheaper than the Welsh product.

The Welsh colliers are working to their full capacity and are fully booked for this year's capacity, but it is the future which the owners fear, for the Italian and Egyptian orders could always be depended upon, whereas the orders now being filled are irregular.

ARCHDUKE PRIZED AMERICAN TIP

One of His Proudest Possessions Was a Swiss 100-Franc Bank-Note

One of the proudest possessions of the murdered Archduke Francis Ferdinand was a Swiss banknote of one hundred francs received as a tip from an American. The Archduke is an accomplished Alpinist and chamois hunter, and had a shooting lodge at Blumbachthal in the Tyrolean Alps where he was accustomed to rough it. On several occasions he was mistaken for a guide. Once he came up-berhood of Bernina Pass he came upon a party of three Americans who had lost their way, and conducted them to a place whence they could continue their journey safely. One of the party handed the Archduke a banknote in return for the trouble taken. The Archduke accepted it and had the note framed.

Germany's Population Grows

Germany will have 80,000,000 inhabitants in 1930, twice its population when the empire was founded in 1871, according to an estimate based on the vital statistics for the empire for 1912. The non-Prussian states have come to the rescue with 2,000 more births than in 1911, offsetting the decrease of 3,042 in births in Prussia, on which such gloomy assumptions of Germany's stagnation in population were based when the Prussian statistics were published last.

Tree Planting in France

France has spent \$35,000,000 in planting trees on the watersheds of important streams.

MANY HOMESTEADS ARE STILL AVAILABLE

PLENTY OF FREE LAND CAN BE SECURED IN THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES

Over Twenty-Seven Million Acres, or One Hundred and Seventy-Four Thousand Homesteads Can be Taken up in the Prairie West.

In view of the fact that for some years the free homesteads of the Canadian West have been taken up annually by thousands, it may be a surprise to know that there are still in the three provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, 174,706 free grants for homestead entry, approximately 27,952,960 acres, apart from that now held as timber limits.

While Manitoba was the first settled province, and it has generally been understood that little desirable land was left, the new comers of recent years have directed their attention largely to Saskatchewan and Alberta, with the result that vast areas in these two provinces have been obtained. It is a fact, however, that there are in Manitoba thousands of acres of good land still open, although last year in the Oak Point district there was a big influx of settlers.

A computation of the free grant lands just made shows that there remains in Manitoba more than 25,000 homesteads and many of them of the very finest lands in the Dominion, and some within 60 miles of Winnipeg.

Generally the homesteads remaining are of the kind called the poor man's homestead. Many of them have been left because the settlers were anxious for the prairie land, where they could immediately commence breaking and sowing. The homesteads now available for the most part have sufficient timber to supply building material and fuel. They are well watered and adapted for mixed farming, the kind of farming which is now receiving more attention every year.

Out of the total of 174,706 homesteads, 142,262 are tributary to the Canadian Northern Railway. Roughly speaking they follow the main line west of the railway about four townships in width and anything from one mile to thirty miles from the railway.

The main line of the Canadian Northern west runs through a more heavily timbered country than the other lines, and this is one of the reasons why there is such a large proportion adjacent to this road. Another reason why much of this land has not been taken up before is that some of the districts were left because of the heavy timber.

It is estimated that when this land is taken up by the homesteaders the 27,952,960 acres will bring the Dominion government in fees of 6 cents an acre or a total of \$1,747,060, and, estimating that each homestead will draw on an average a family of five people, the population of the west will be increased by nearly a million. Fifteen per cent. of the lands are within 15 miles of railway lines and 60 per cent. within 30 miles.

GOVERNMENT BUYS CATTLE

200 Head of Cattle Have Been Distributed in Saskatchewan

At a cost of approximately \$23,000 more than 200 head of cattle have been purchased by Saskatchewan livestock branch since opening of the present season for distribution to the farmers of the province. Regina, Lloydminster, Duval, North Battleford and Lumsden are the points at which cattle brought in from the east have been transhipped for distribution to the various purchasers. The animals are pure bred males and high grade females.

The live stock policy of the government has contributed in a notable degree to the advancement of mixed farming in Saskatchewan. From all portions of the province come reports that the number of head of stock kept by the farmers has been greatly increased. The demand for the stock selected by the expert of the live stock branch is likely to increase as the number of head increases in the province, as the settlers are brought to a fuller realization of the importance of this branch of the farmers' industry.

Stone Worth Half Million

The schooner Hans Egde, belonging to the Danish government, which recently put into Lerwick harbor from Greenland with stores and passengers en route to Copenhagen, had on board the well-known Arctic explorer, Knud Rasmussen, who has just completed a 1,200 miles sledge journey. Rasmussen had covered the distance in one month. The explorer stated that, while on this journey, he came across a large meteor stone, weighing 10,000 pounds, which he says, is worth half a million sterling. The stone is to be taken to Copenhagen, and in the meantime is the property of the Danish government. In addition to the passengers, the Hans Egde had on board four Eskimo men and one Eskimo woman.

Dutch Government Sends Invitations

The Dutch government has sent an invitation to the nations which participate in the second peace conference to appoint delegates to a convention to formulate a definite program for the third conference. It is proposed that this committee assemble at The Hague, on June 1, 1914.

THE DIDSBURY HARNESS STORE

Wishes to call your attention to the complete lines they carry. Let us prove to you that you can buy more and better goods for ONE DOLLAR here than you can at Calgary or mail order houses.

"SPECIAL FALL FAIR OFFER"

DUSTERS
Washable Linen Dusters, cream color, brown and white stripes, knotted fringe, regular \$2.25, special - - \$1.75
Check effect, good quality, knotted fringe, regular \$1.50, special - - \$1.25
Cream, brown body, fancy brown stripes, self fringe, regular 1.25, special - \$1.00
Cream body, brown and white stripes, self fringe, regular 90c, special - - 75c

AXLE GREASE
5 lb. pail Axle Grease, - - 55c
3 lb. pail Rega Axle Grease - - 30c
1 lb. can Rega Axle Grease, 2 for - 25c
3 lb. pail of Mica Axle Grease - - 30c
1 lb. can Mica Axle Grease, 2 for - 25c

TIE OUT CHAINS
40 ft. Chain, every link guaranteed \$1.00
HARNESS DRESSING
75c size for - - - - 65c
50c size for - - - - 40c
25c size for - - - - 20c

Neatfoot Oil, best, gallon or any part \$1.50
Eureka Harness Oil, gallon or any part, for - - - - 90c

ROBES RELINED
Now is the time to get your ROBES RELINED. Get ready for zero weather. Robes 54 in. x 62 in., relined with border for \$6.00

KLONDIKE METAL POLISH
50c size for 40c 25c size for 20c

GLOVES
Gauntlet, cowhide, pair, Regular \$1.25 special - - \$1.00
Gauntlet, muleskin, pair, regular 75c special - - 65c
Gauntlet, cayuse, pair, reg. 50c, special 40c
Gloves, horsehide, pair, regular \$1.50 special - - \$1.25
Gloves, pig skin, pair, reg. \$1 50, for \$1.25
Gloves, buck tan, pair, regular \$1.15 special - - 95c
Gloves, cowhide face, pair, regular \$1.00 special - - 90c
Gloves, muleskin, pair, reg. 75c for 65c
Gloves, cayuse, pair, reg. 50c, special 40c
Gloves special. pair, - - - - 35c

Travelling Goods; Ladies' Hand Bags; Razor Straps; Bicycles--by the best makers; Tents; Wagon Covers; Harness of all kinds, and repair parts; Whips; Axle Greases.

ROPE AT 20c PER LB.

THE DIDSBURY HARNESS STORE

J. M. HYSMITH

Now is the time to subscribe to the Didsbury Pioneer and get the latest war news. The price is still \$1.00 per year but we cannot guarantee this price for long.

COMING! COMING!

JUST LIKE YOU LIKE THEM

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Delicious, Juicy, Tree-ripened

Peaches and Plums

FOR PRESERVING

(Season August 25th to September 15th)

Wait for the Best at Best Prices

WATCH FOR THE B. C. BRAND ON THE BOX

For information in connection with British Columbia fruits apply to

J. FORSYTH SMITH

B. C. Market Commissioner, 632 Tenth St., Sunnyside,
CALGARY, - - ALBERTA

FRENCH TRADE POLICY

Agriculture Developed When Its Products Were Protected

From the time of Napoleon down to about 1885 the trade policy of France fluctuated greatly. At times it was strongly protectionist while at other times it seemed to be under the influence of the free trade movement. In 1882 a general French tariff took effect, which while freeing raw materials, and taxing half-manufactured articles moderately, increased the duties on live stock, fresh meats, and other agricultural products. Even yet manufacturers were not protected to any extent. The agricultural depression about that time led to the Acts of 1885 and 1887, in which much higher duties were imposed on wheat, flour, rye, barley, oats, cattle, sheep, pigs and fresh meat. The aim of the government was to preserve for the French peasant his large and profitable home market, free from the inroads of German and other products. In 1892 further protection was extended to agricultural products. The protection and encouragement given to the French farmers not only directly benefited the peasantry but greatly added to the wealth of the nation. Nearly every foot of soil is extremely well cultivated in France. Many people have been kept on the soil, thus preventing the overcrowding of cities and the struggle for places among laborers in industrial centres, which would have occurred had France pursued the English policy of opening her ports to the free admission of farm products of other countries, and ruined and impoverished her agriculturalists. Instead of that, her rural population was given an opportunity to produce and sell in French markets vegetables, poultry, dairy products and everything which could be produced by French farmers. The steady development of agriculture which immediately followed protection to agriculture has been most fully vindicated.

The largest cement plant in Canada is now being erected in Marlboro, Alta., at a cost of \$650,000. The plant will have an output of 1,500 barrels of cement daily.

BRITISH WAGES

More Importation of Manufactured Goods Would Lower Canada's Wages

The manufacturers of Canada have been severely censured for opposing any increase in the British preference. Industrial Canada has been attacked by a dozen newspapers for making this statement: "We want to see less British and foreign manufactures come in, and more made in Canada." Employees of industrial concerns, who feel disposed to vote for politicians who want to lower the duties against British goods should study the following Government statistics dealing with wages.

Of the eight million adult wage workers in England:

Four per cent. receive less than \$3.65 a week.

Eight per cent. are paid from \$3.65 to \$4.87.

Twenty per cent. receive from \$4.87 to \$6.10.

Twenty-one per cent. get from \$6.10 to \$7.30.

Thirteen per cent. get from \$7.30 to \$10.96.

And only six per cent. get more than \$10.96 per week.

The people who receive these wages make goods which are partially kept out of Canada by the duty. If the duty is lowered, more British goods will enter Canada. If Canadian manufacturers have to cut selling prices to meet the increased competition, part of their loss must fall on their employees. Do Canadian workmen want these wages?

A \$15,000 warehouse will be erected in Regina, Sask., for the Garden City Feeder Co.

Woodland Dairy, Limited, Edmonton, Alta., has recently been incorporated with an authorized capital of \$100,000.

It is stated that the Canadian Fairbanks, Morse Co., Chicago, Ill., will establish a warehouse in Edmonton, Alta.

The Regina Flour Mill Co. will erect an elevator and a flour mill with a capacity of 2,000 barrels per day, in Regina, Sask.

H. C. Struchen, of Minneapolis, Minn., will establish a \$250,000 paper mill in Prince Albert, Sask.

Dates Changed---Didsbury Fair, August 27 and 28, '14

O U Crabapple
come and get me
at Studer's

OUR CAR OF FRUIT IS GOING FAST This is "Washington Fruit"

And the best Fruit that can be bought for the money

WE ARE SELLING PEACHES AND ITALIAN PRUNES CHEAP

Come and See

The Best always at

A. G. STUDER'S

What about Bartlett
Pears. Now is the
time to buy them

I think Washington
Peaches are the best
I have ever had.
Mrs. Knowsnothing

Washington Italian prunes
are extra large this year
and very sweet. I need less
sugar with them than any
other brand.
Mrs. O. U. Prune.

AROUND THE TOWN

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. O. R. Lavers will conduct services in the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening next.

E. G. Grant, who it will be remembered was a former Vice-Principal of the Didsbury High School, has been offered and has accepted the Principalship of the Riverside school by the Calgary School Board. The school Mr. Grant will have under his supervision contains thirteen rooms.

"School days, school days, dear old golden rule days" started on Monday last in Didsbury. This term the rooms promise to be more crowded than ever and it looks as though the trustees will soon be compelled to put on an extra teacher and open up another class room.

The W.C.T.U. will hold their annual meeting in the Evangelical church on Monday the 31st of August. There will be an election of officers and delegates for the provincial convention which will be held in Lethbridge the last week in September. Every member is cordially invited to attend.

Mr. G. M. Wood of High River was visiting with his brother, S. R. Wood, over the week end. Mr. Wood states that down in his part of the country things are looking brighter than they are reported in the south country. They have had a few rains and pasture is fairly good although grain will not be as good a crop as usual.

Y.P.A. Rally Day was observed with very good success in the Evangelical church last Sunday. The pastor preached an inspiring sermon in the afternoon to a large congregation. A well prepared programme was rendered in the evening. Very able addresses were given by W. A. Miller, on the subject, "The Work of the Y.P.A.," and by M. Weber, on the subject, "Missions in the Canada Conference." Special music tended to the inspiration of the occasion. A reading entitled, "An investment list" given by Miss Anna Mueller, proved to be

JANITOR WANTED

For Didsbury school. State salary wanted. Apply to J. M. REED, Sec.-Treas. Didsbury School Board for any particulars. Applications close on August 28th.

interesting. The Juniors did their part very commendably. The pastor acted as chairman and spoke of the Y.P.A. as a great force for good.

Latest War News

Paris, Aug. 24th.—The French war office issued the following announcement tonight: The French and English, their plan of attack having failed, owing to unforeseen difficulties, have retired on the covering positions. The French army will remain on the defensive for a time but at the right moment it will resume a vigorous offensive.

The French and British operations have enabled the Russians to penetrate to the heart of west Prussia.

The English army west of the Meuse was attacked by the German army but held its ground with traditional steadfastness.

London, Aug. 24.—Russia's two great armies are now advancing over a front of seventy miles to a great pitched battle which will develop within three or four days.

London, Aug. 25.—Premier Asquith announced, in the house of commons, this afternoon, that Field Marshall French estimates the British loss in the battle in southwestern Belgium at 2,000.

Berlin, Aug. 25.—(By wireless to the Associated Press, via Nauen, Germany and Sayville, Long Island)—An official announcement made public here, today, says that the city of Namur and five of its forts have been captured by the Germans. The bombardment of the other forts continues and their fall seems imminent.

London, Aug. 24.—A Copenhagen dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, dated August 24, says: "The condition of Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria, according to telegrams received, today, is much worse. His death is a question of hours."

DIDSBURY MARKETS

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Steers, grain fed, live | \$ 6.85 |
| Reef, corn fed, dressed | 11.00 |
| Veal, dressed | 12.00 |
| Hogs, live | 8.25 |
| Hogs, dressed | 11.00 |
| Bacon, No. 1, smoked | 0.24 |
| Hams, No. 1 | 0.24 |
| Mutton, dressed | 12.12 |
| Chickens, spring dressed | 0.15 |
| Chickens, live | 0.10 |
| Fowl | 0.08 |
| Hides, green | 0.08 |
| Butter, choice | 0.18 |
| Eggs | 0.18 |
| Wheat, No. 1 red | 0.87 |
| Wheat, No. 1 white | 0.87 |
| Oats, Ex. 1 Feed | 0.34 |
| Barley, No. 3 | 0.45 |
| Rye | 0.45 |

BUSINESS LOCALS

3C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

FOR SALE—One second hand double driving harness, \$20. One buggy with shafts \$20.00. J. V. Berscht.

CHOPPED barley for sale—Apply to M. Weber, Didsbury.

FOR HAIL INSURANCE—See J. E. Liesemer, agent for Farmers Mutual Hail Insurance Association of Iowa. 1c

SEVERAL bushels of good seed rye for sale. Apply Dan Klink, phone R1207.

WANTED—Three or four fresh cows at once. Address or phone C. Deadrick, Didsbury. 69p

WANTED—To rent farm, 1/4 or 1/2 section with option of buying at end of two years. State price for rent, also price per acre at end of two years. Also terms. Particulars to Pioneer Office. pa26

War Tax on Commodities

The Canadian parliament which convened on Tuesday, August 18th, prorogued again on Saturday last after a short session replete with historical arrangements for help to the Empire, and monetary and military arrangements for the defence of Canada.

The speeches from Sir Robert Borden and Sir Wilfred Laurier were masterpieces of rhetoric and placed before the people the seriousness of the situation both in Europe and Canada.

A war appropriation of \$50,000,000 was passed by both houses.

To partially meet the extra money wanted a war tax was placed principally upon tobacco, spirits, coffee and sugar.

MEATS! MEATS! MEATS!

A full supply of

FRESH and CURED MEATS

ALWAYS ON HAND

We pay highest market prices for Hides and Poultry

All orders delivered promptly. Terms Cash or Produce

A. CEASER

Located in Jones Bros. Store.

Dysentery

This is a dangerous disease, but can be cured. There is a remedy that never fails. It has been used in nine epidemics of dysentery with perfect success. It is called **Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy**. It is equally valuable for children and when reduced with water and sweetened, is pleasant to take. 35 cents.

DIDSBURY MEAT MARKET

G. C. MORTIMER, Prop.

Now open for business in the IMPERIAL RESTAURANT
Building opposite C.P.R. Depot.

A full supply of FRESH and CURED MEATS will always be kept on hand and the public is assured that great care will be taken that nothing but the best meats will be sold. : : :

FRESH FISH EVERY FRIDAY

A trial order will convince you that we sell nothing but the best
PROMPT DELIVERY

Partner Wanted

A man with \$500 to go into partnership for the manufacture of stock food. The undersigned has decided to establish a plant in his vicinity for the said manufacture of a good stock food of which he has had a thorough experience and which is extremely good for fattening stock for the market. I have great confidence that the farmers will support and appreciate a home industry which will manufacture good stock food. Apply to "The Farmers' Friend," VICTOR SCHERS, Elkton, P. O.

ESTRAY

On the premises of W. H. Alt, on the Sanderman farm, one red steer with white face, weight about 900 lbs. Branded on right side N E. pa12

\$5.00 REWARD

STRAYED—2 yearling heifers—one roan branded -- O L on right ribs; one red and white not branded. The above reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. Notify Nels Nelson, Olds, Alberta.